selves to the infection of a disorder which might | THE METRO, OLITAN POLICE CASE BEFORE prove worse than cholera or yellow fever.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17, 1857, Ten clerks have been removed from the Interior Department this week, and thirty others have the premonitory symptoms of dismissal.

Philip F. Thomas was at Niagara when offered the Governorship of Utah. He called on the President on Monday last, and was urged to accept the appointment, but declined on Tuesday. Col. Cumming is an applicant for the rejected honor, and will probably be appointed.

Gen. Cass will return July 1, if his health will permit.

The surplus in the Treasury was reduced last week \$720,000.

The pressure from California for Consulships is tremendous. PEMAQUID.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

Mr. Pascell has been re-appointed Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling. This completes the action of the Administration in all the cases where the commissions of Custom House Officers have expired.

Baron You Leimburg was yesterday introduced to the President, by Assistant Secretary of State Appleton, and delivered his credentials as Minister of the King of the Netherlands. Mutual assumences of a desire to maintain the friendship which has always existed between the two Governments were expressed. Baron You Liemburg was in full court dress.

The President has officially recognized Jean Nottbeck as Vice-Consul for Russia at New-York; Warner Dresel as Consul for Baden at Baltimore, and Henrique V. Ward as Consul for Chili at Boston.

The exumination just completed in the Coast Survey office, fully confirms the fact of sufficient depth of water in Long Island Sound for the passage of the Great Eastern.

The Cabinet to-day had a special meeting to con-

Eastern.
The Cabinet to-day had a special meeting to consider the question of the overland mail to California.
The President has recognized Enrique F. Fallon as Consul from Chili, in New-York.
It is said that Col. Richardson of Illinois has declined the Covernorship of Utah. clined the Governorship of Utah.

Judge Stiles and United States Marshal Dolson of
Utah have arrived here.

KANSAS-FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE. Special Despatch to The N. Y. Tribune

TOPEKA, K. T., Friday, June 12, 1857. The Free-State Legislature is now in session and busy at work. Last night Gov. Robinson sent his Message.

It ereated a sensation, and is said to be an able document. The Legislature are proceeding to perfeet County and Township organizations. Governor Walker and his suite are disconcerted.

No attempt has been made to break up the Legislature, and would not succeed, if made. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

TOPEKA, K. T., Wednesday, June 13, 1857. The Legislature convened yesterday, but adjourned until this morning to leave room for the

action of the Convention. The Convention passed strong resolutions in structing the Legislature to complete the organization, and have it ready for the necessity of the

Gov. Walker and suite are here. He has spoken twice, and is trying to defeat the action of the

The Pro-Slavery men made a step toward baving the Legislature broken up, but the Executive au-

thorities have not sanctioned it.

CBICAGO, Thursday, June 18, 1857. The Kansas Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 11th inst. Gov. Robinson sent in his Message. He recommends immediate and thorough organization of the State Government, and codification of the laws; examines the inaugural of Governor Walker; contends that the Topeka constitution is the only clear expression of the popular will of Kansas; thinks it in-competent for the neighboring States longer to exercise sovereignty in Kansas, and declares it impossible for Free-State men to vote at the bogus election. He concludes by saying he will maintain the position of resistance to usurped authority at all hazards and at

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION AT CAPE ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CAPE ISLAND, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

At a quarter of 12 o'clock last night flames were discovered is suing from the rear of the Mansion House, and they spread so rapidly that all efforts to subdue them were unavailing, and in a short time the Kursaal and two adjoining buildings, together with the Man sion House, were enveloped in a sheet of fire. They are this morning a mass of ruins. No damage was done to the adjacent hotels. S. R. M.

To the Associated Press.

CAPK ISLAND, Thursday, June 18, 1857. At 11% o clock last night a fire was discovered issuing from the rear of the Mansion House Hotel, which spread so rapidly as to defy all the efforts made to subdue there and if a short time the entire block, including the state of the stat

spread so rapidly as to dely an entire block, including the Kursaal, were enveloped in flames, and were soon demelished. No damage was done to the adjoining hotels, but two dwellings were also destroyed.

The Matsion House was an old and favorite hotel at this place. It was kept for many years by the owner, Mr. Smith Ludlam. At the time of the fire it was in possession of the Sheriff.

The "Kansaal was a very long building, which was creeted some twelve or thirteen years ago by Mr. Brolasky for dancing purposes, and as a place for public exhibitions, concerts. &c. It was handsomely finished upon the inside, and has been the scene of many possion setterfairments.

A range of sleeping apartments ran along over the hall. They were connected with the Mansion House and were used by the guests at that establishment in the hight of the bathing season.

the right of the bathing season.

Both the Mansion House and the Kursaal were built entirely of wood. As there is no fice apparatus on the bland the flames had their own way, and the imnerse structures burned furiously until they were consumed. The light caused by the fire was seen a

Congress Hall and the Ocean House were greatly

endangered, but fortunately both escaped.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A gentleman from Cape Island, who arrived here
this afternoon, in the steamer Boston, gives us the

following additional information:

The fire broke out about 12 o clock, in the kitchen The are broke out about 12 o'cleck, in the kitchen or near it. No persons occupied the house, but people had been engaged for several days in cleaning and preparing it for the bathing season, and it is presumed that the conflagration was caused by the fire they had been using in heating water. There are no suspicious of its being the work of an incendiary.

The whole of the Manson House, together with the Kursani, was completely destroyed. No furniture or anything cles was saved. The neighboring property was not materially damaged.

anything else was saved. The neighboring property was not materially damaged.

There being no fire apparatus in the place no attempt was made to extinguish the flames. There was neither engine, hose, hook nor laider, and the only service that was rendered was in preventing the spread of the flames to the other property. This service, too, was chiefly done by women and strangers in the place, who worked hard with buckets and such other ways in the property.

other vessers as they could obtain.

The Massion House was the property of Mr. Smith Ladiam, who has kept it for a long time. The Kursaal belonged to Mr. Brolacky of Philadelphia. We learn that at insurance of \$10,000 which Mr. Brolasky had it an' office in this city upon the Kur sand, expered yesterday.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES. A Fort Riley correspondent of the 9th, states that the Cheyenness had attacked and destroyed an emigrant train eighty miles west of that post. Six persons were killed and four wounded. He also says there are Indians in the rear of Sannes storce. THE COURT OF APPEALS.

At. basy, Thursday, June 18, 1857. Judge Edmonds or neluded the argument in the Metropolitan case this morning, occupying two hours and a half. The argument is spoken of as unusually able. The Court intimate the ir intention to dispose of the case during the present term-

The mandamus cases against Judge Russell, City Judge of New York, involving the same points, were

submitted without argument.

Professor McCoy, editor of The Prohibitionist, and Secretary of the State Temperance Society, to-day resigned both positions. The Prohibitionist will probably be removed to New-York, and joined with the Temperance paper there.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Boston, Thursday, June 18, 1857. The Bunker Hill monument Association, whose headquarters are at the Winthrop House, were entertained last night at the residence of ex-Mayor Smith. They were attended by Wallace's Band.

An easterly rain-storm prevented the parade and review of the New-York and Boston military this morning on the Common by the Governor. It is hoped the review will take place this afternoon.

Col. Duryes and the field officers of the Seventh Regiment, Major Buck and the officers of the Washington Greys, and a large number of other civic and military notabilities, were splendidly entertained last evening by Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence, at his mansion

It has been decided that the review of the Seventh Regiment of New-York and other military shall take place this afternoon.

The Washington Greys return to New-York, via Fall River, to-night.

The Seventh Regiment leave in a special train at 7 p. m. for Stonington, and will reach New-York toserrow morning.

Gov. Gardner and staff reviewed the Seventh Regiment of New-York on the Common this afternoon. A cold, drizzly rain did not prevent the attendance of many thousands of spectators, and the soldierly appearance and proficiency of movement exhibited by this splendid regiment elicited great applause and universal admiration. At 6 o'clock, the regiment, under the escort of the First Regiment and the National Lancers, left their quarters at the Revere House, and marched to the Providence Depot, where a special train was in waiting. They started at 7 o'clock for home, an immense crowd of citizens heartily cheering and wishing success to the glorious Seventh Regiment of New-York.

Much regret was expressed at the brief stay of the battalion of Washington Grays, under Major Buck They arrived last evening and left for home via Fall River this afternoon. The Second Regiment escorted hem to the depot.

New-York Hose Company No. 5 visited Salem today, escorted by Hancock Company of Boston. They left for home to night.

Oceanus Company of New-York visited the Navy Yard, State Prison and other institutions to-day. They were escorted by the Charlestown firemen. They will probably leave to-morrow night for home.

Charles Lincoln of the Marine Artillery had his hand blown off while engaged in firing a salute in honor of the New-York Regiment as it passed through this city this evening.

THE VILLAGE OF CORNING, N. Y., FLOODED THE VILLAGE OF CORNING, N. Y., FLOODED CORNING, N. Y., Thursday, June 18, 1857.

The village of Corning is flooded. The principal bridges and walks have been torn away, and the destruction to property is immense. The working classes have suffered severely, a large number of their houses having been washed away. Communication between the upper and lower parts of the village is entirely cut off. The running of the trains on the Eric Railroad is temporarily obstructed, but they will doubtless be running regularly to-morrow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The freshet has in a measure subsided, and the danger is now passed. The cellars of the business portion of the village are filled with water, and masses of timber fill the streets.

THE DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY OF OHIO.

A report is current here that the State, owing to the defalcation in the Treasury, will not be able to meet the July interest. The State officers are trying to make a loan, but their power to do so is doubted. An extra session of the Legislature will be called. The tetal deficit is not much less than \$900,000.

DISASTER TO AN UNKNOWN STEAMER, Engroy, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

An unknown steamer was seen to strike off Nantucket at 124 o'clock on the 16th inst. but she got off again in about an hour, and put to sea again under sail, steering north.

The European advices by the Europa were received here through the National Telegraph, and published exclusively in the evening editions of the Associated Press.

FIRE AT MEMPHIS.

Menfhis, Tenn., Thursday, June 18, 1857.

An extensive fire broke out here hast night, destroying the whole block of buildings occupied by the Bank of West Tennessee, the Commercial Bank, J W. McCracken & Co., Goodlett, Nabors & Co., Stewart, King & Co., S. McManus, and Gnessman & Heffmau; also, a number of offices occupied by cotton factors. Amount of loss not yet ascertained.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

NOT BY TELEGRAPH. The Cabinet has been suddenly called together, and

is now sitting in deliberation upon the following extraordinary letter just received from the Collector of the Port of New-York:

Port of New-York:

"New-York, June 14, 1857.

"To the President—Sir: The late instructions of the Treasury Department, requiring me to be vigilant in the execution of the Tariff act of 1846, with the amendments of the last session, have induced me to reexamine the legislation of Congress upon that subject, and Llava come to the conclusion that these reexamine the legislation of Congress upon that subject—and I have come to the conclusion that these acts are unconstitutional. You are aware that my oath of office requires me to obey the Constitution of the United States, as well as the laws of Congress. Of course, if those laws are in violation of the Constitution, I must obey the Constitution and disregard the laws. Now, I am entirely satisfied that the Tariff acts of 1846, and amendments, are a taniff for protection and not of revenue—and that they violate the Constitution of the United States, which permits Congress simply to raise revenue, not to protect one branch of industry at the expense of another. Under these circumstances. I have but one course to pursue, and that is to disregard the Tariff, and to refuse to except the Tariff laws until they are declared to be ente the Tariff laws until they are declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is proper to say that the judgments of the District or of the Creuit Courts of the United States. District or of the Circuit Courts of the United States will not be sufficient to remove my constitutional scruples or swerve me from my duty. Nothing short of the decision of the highest Court in the United States will be sufficient. You will please, therefore, to take notice, that on the first day of July uext, I shall stand by the Constitution and uphold the rights of this locality. No duties will be collected except such as may be necessary to pay the salaries of my-relf and the faithful bend of officers who intend to stand by me in this emergency. I am proud to say that the Mayor of New-York, who, you are aware, is a master of constitutional law, approves of this course, that the Mayor of New-York, who, you are awate, is a master of constitutional law, approves of his course, and has premised to aid me with the immense force at his command in suppressing the indignation of the merchants, which may naturally be expected.

Yours respectfully

H. J. REDFIELD.

SEMENADE TO GENERAL WALKER.—Last night, at

he invitation of numerous friends, General Walker and soite visited Wallack's Theater, where, at the fall of the curtain after the first piece, he was enthusi-actically cheered by the audience, and, in response to

and calls, made a brief speech from a private box. Returning to his quarters at the Lafarge House, he was serenaded by Dodwerth's Band, and in response to a call from the crowd in the street, which numbered about two hundred and fif y men and boys, appeared on the balcony and delivered a brief speech. General Wheat, Horatie Wild and Lawyer Biankman aiss adA HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

WHO ARE FERNANDO WOOD'S SUPPORTERS! LETTER FROM BROWN BROTHERS & CO., WM. R. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, MATTHEW MORGAN AND

To the Hon. Fernando Wood.

Sin-The undersigned, feeling an earnest solicitude in the proper government of the city where they reside, have learned with sincere regret that you have expressed a desire to retire from office at the close of the term for which you were elected Mayor of the city; and we address you, not as partisans, but as New-Yorkers, in the hope that you may so far defer to the general desire of your fellow-citizens as to reconsider that determination. We have observed with
satisfaction your close attention to the ardious duties
of the office, and the zealous efforts you have made to
in part to the City Government the system, order and
efficiency which befit its rising magnitude and importance as the metropolis of a great empire.
So far as the very restricted powers of your office
have permitted, your exertions have been eminently
successful; and, considering the obstacles mavoidably
encountered in the defective organization of our City
Gövernment, you have more than redeemed any
promise made or expectation entertained at the time
you were elected.

The failure in the Lower House, last Winter, of the to the general desire of your fellow-citizens as to re-

The failure in the Lower House, last Winter, of the The failure in the Lower House, last Winter, of the bill which passed the Senate, to reform the Charter, was a great misfortune to New-York; but it is confidently anticipated that the Legislature at its next session will yield to the wishes of the friends of reform, by adopting such modifications of the Charter as will enable you to complete the various improvements in the municipal administration which you have

ments in the municipal administration which you have initiated during your present term.

Your fellow-citizens have noticed with pleasure that wherever your power extended—as, for example, in the Police Department—it has been successfully excited for the protection and security of the people and in the frequent and fearless exercise of the veto power, we have seen the proofs of an inflexible determination to enforce wholesome maxims of economy and integrity in the Municipal Legislature. Believing that in expressing the sentiments embodied in this note we are the exponents of a large majority of the electors of the city, we carnestly desire that you will appear to the disposal of your fellow-

mote we are the exponents of a large majority of the electers of the city, we carnestly desire that you will sgain place your name at the disposal of your fellow-citizens for the office of Mayor; and rest assured dear Sir, that in the appreciation and gratitude which a generous and intelligent community always cherish for a faithful public officer, you will find a certain guaranty of your triumphant reelection.

With high respect, we have the honor to be Your very obedient servants, BROWN, EROTHERS & CO., ROYAL, PHELPS.
GOODHUE & CO., DECOPPET & CO., GEORGE DOUGLAS, FLETCHER HARPER, WH. LIAM H. MACY.
JACOB LITTLE, WILLIAM H. MACY.
JACOB LITTLE, WH. H. CLARK, THOS SMALL & SONS, T. E. BUCKLEY.
WM. B. ASTOR, MOSSES TAYLOR, WATTS SHERMAN, COURTLANDT PALMER, DANIEL DREW, MOSSES TAYLOR, WATTS SHERMAN, R. H. WINSLOW, R. M. YOUNG, And Stothers. ie- York, Aug. 25, 1856.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLI-GENCE.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING PRESS .- A machine for printing engravings mechanically, lately patented by M. C. Gritzner of Washington, will do for engravers what the power press has done for printers. It is a very simple and compact apparatus, the operation of which is to ink the plate, wipe it, bring the paper over it, take an impression, and detach the sheet from the plate, the whole by automatic motions. These processes have hitherto been performed by hand, and the wonder is that a mechanical method was not invented forty years ago. To understand the great importance of the subject, it is necessary to know that when a book is to be illustrated by figures of geometry, machinery or the like, there are two principal methodof doing the work. In the United States and England the figures are usually cut on wood; the wood cuts are placed in pages with the types, and the whole is printed by the ordinary printing press. In France and Germany they generally engrave all the figures on a copper plate, have copies made by the ordinary hand engraving-press, and place them at the end of the volume. The cost of engraving on copper is much less than that of making a wood cut, especially for simple figures without shadings, since in engraving only the lines have to be cut out about 1-61 of an inch deep, while in wood cutting the whole surface of the block, excepting the space occupied by the lines, masbe dug out 1-16 of an inch, so as to leave the figure in relief. The reverse is the case with the cost of presswork, copies from a copper plate being much more expensive than printing from a wood cut, but in supe rierity of finish the engravings are greatly to be proferred. The expense of press-work is in proportion to the number of copies; the expense of making the plate is the same in all cases; for these reasons in France, where the average edition of a scientific work is 800 copies, publishers use copper plates, the saving on the they have the advantage of a better article. In the I nited States, where we print for the million, and where, besides, skilled hand-labor is very high, the luxury of copper plate engraving has hitherto been out of the question; but we hope that the new press will

work a change in this respect. HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, -Messrs. Sawyer & Hale's invention, intended to be attached to a common stove or range, consists of one or more pipes contained in an envelope, which is divided lengthwise into two compartments. The pipes and the compartments are provided with numerous valves. When the pipes are open and the smoke is permitted to pass through, it warms the air contained in both parts of the envelope, and creates in each a tendency to a draft; though so long as they are closed it has no such effect. The object of one compartment is to warm the air of the room; as soen as it is open at top and bettem the air circulates swiftly through it, and by reason of this velocity and of the consequent stir ring of the atmosphere, the room is warmed much more rapidly than by a common stove with twice the amount of heating surface. The purpose of the second compartment is ventilation; the top of it opens in the chimney, while the bottom, by means of a tin pipe, opens on a remote part of the floor of the room. Pulling a valve puts it in operation, when the cold air on the floor, the dust, heavy exhalations and unpleas

ant gases are drawn out of the building. Lowering Boars at Sea .- A patent has been granted to Mr. Clifford for an invention for this purpose. It is designed to enable a man placed in a sus pended boat to lower it safely at a moment's notice whether it be empty or full of passengers, and whether the sea is smooth or rough, whether the ship is at rest or in motion. In the center of the boat, across the keel. is a small windlass; at both ends, an ordinary pulley is fastened to the keel, and immediately over each friction-pulley (which will be described hereafter) t suspended by ropes attached to the sides of the hoat. The boat being raised to the proper hight by the usual means, and the ends of two suspending ropes of ex-actly the same length being firmly secured to the extremities of the davits, their other ends are passed through the friction-pulleys, through the pulleys on the keel, and are levely inserted in holes bored for the purpose through the windlass. Preparatory to this, a long rope fastened to the windlass, kad been wound around it; and this rope is now pulled upon, and the suspending ropes are in consequence wound round the windless, and kept tight by securing the winding rope. The pulleys by which the boat has been raised are ur hooked, and she is left suspended to the davits. For the purpose of lashing the boat to the ship, there are on each davit two iron prongs, one nearly as high as he gunwale of the boat, and the other two feet lower

run fast or slow as he pleases. The weight of the beat unwinds the suspending ropes, which finally slip from the holes in the windlass and remain hanging from the davits. The thimbles of the lashing-ropes in the mean time slip from the prongs and remain banging from the sides of the boat. In this operation the force of a man is made sufficient to control the weight of a boat by means of the friction pulleys above mentioned, the effect of which is analogous to that of a turn or two of a rope around a post, as exemplified every day on the arrival of a steamer, when one man by this process checks the motion of a boat of a thouand tuns. The friction pulley consists of a block with three sheaves placed one above the other, their centers in a straight line, the r sides on the same plane and their axes parallel. The rope is made to wind its way from the right of one sheave to the left of the next, and once on, has the shape of a cross section of a hollow rail. The nearer the sheaves are to each other the sharper the turnings of the rope and the stronger the resulting friction. Another precaution which it is always printer to take before hand, is that of fastening the helm on the proper side for turning the head of the boat away from the ship. But this must be done corefully, for if it be turned too much on that side and the boat lowered from a steamer at ull speed, mishaps might occur. This invention has been thoroughly tried on board several vessels of the English Navy. It is found to answer beyond expectation, and is now adopted by the Admiralty. It is rapidly making its way on board English emigrant CASSOS BALL FOR RIFLE-BORE. - The making of a

practical ball for rifled cannons has been attempted ov Minie and by a bost of other persons, during the ast twelve years, but every attempt has been a failure We believe, however, that Mr. J. M. Sigourney, who hes just obtained a patent, has succeeded. His ball is not costly, and appears so arranged as not to injure the cannon. The general shape of the new ball is cylin-dro-conic, like that of the celebrated Minie rifle ball, but the cylinder is smaller than the bore of the cannon except at the top and bottom, where two rims are left projecting about a quarter of an inch. Between these rims there are on the body of the cylinder three ribs baving the shape of the grooves in the cannon, inclined at the same angle, and made to project sufficiently to fill the cannon grooves. After being cast the ball is mounted on a lathe, to which a planing tool is attached, where the two projecting rims are turned o the exact diameter of the bore of the cannon; the three ribs planed so as to be the exact counterpart of the greover. The ball being introduced fits perfectly, orly its smooth surface being brought into contact with the cannon.

OFTHALMOSCOFE. - This is the comprehensive name of an instrument, not get generally known even in the scientific world, by the help of which the interior of the eye may be examined. Its parts are a concave mirror, with a hole in the center, in which a lens is placed, with a second lens, which is separate and movable. To use the instrument, a lighted candle is placed by the side of the patient, the concave mirror s held in front of the eye to be examined, while the movable lens is suspended between the light and the mirror in such a manner as to concentrate the rays of the first on the second. These rays, after being reflected, converge (on account of the mirror's concavity) toward the retina, and passing through it they are civerged, and illumine the whole interior of the eye, which the observer can see by looking through the lens placed in the center of the mirror. This last lens, and the retina, through both of which the observer has to look, form a microscope, the multiplying power of which is 500. This instrument has been the means of curing many sufferers, and may be suggestive of some device for examining other interior parts of the

STONE-CUTTING MACHINE -We recently published a description of a new machine for cutting stone, invented by Mr. A. M. George. Since then we have had an opportunity of seeing the machine at work, and were yet more favorably impressed than on our first One of the results of the toggle joint is, that for each turn of the shafts there are four strokes of the chisels; thus, from five to eight hundred strokes are the result of a practical velocity of from 125 to 200 revolutions of the shafts per minute. The rise of the chisels is a quarter of an inch. The power applied is stated to be a few horses; but this fact we had no means of verifying. We saw the machine work on granite and cut smooth a surface nine inches wide and hree feet long in seven minutes. The chisels are at first ground square; after they have been used to cut about fifteen feet long of granite, they are worn bevel, are taken out, and turned over, the bevel up; after cutting fifteen feet more they are beveled on the other side, and have again to be turned. All that is necessais to force them thinner from time to time. The the feeding has to be four times faster than for gracite, and the stone is cut so smooth as to require no rubbing. A good day's work for a stone-cutter is to cut smooth four square feet of granite. Calculating from the data given, the machine would seem capable of doing the work of 200 men. To form a practical opinion of the power of the machine, we must consider that the chiesls are placed at a distance from each other nearly equal to their width; this requires going twice over the tene to cut it. Moreover, the chisels not being mathmatically equal in length, and not wearing equally, a third operation is required as a finishing touch. The time of putting up the stone is also an important item. Taking all things together, the machine may generally lo as much as twenty-five men, but never more than fifty. This is a magnificent result, as in most laborsaving machines the ratio of their power to hand labor is selcom above ten.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC ENGINE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Str: In your well-written and happy contribution to Industrial and Scientific Intelligence," in which you take an historical, scientific and practical view of electricity as a motive power, together with a critical notice of my electric engine, you inquire in substance, whether, with every inrease of velocity, there will be a corresponding expenditure of the motive materialson inquiry which you connect with a comparative en inquiry which you connect with a comparative view of the steam engine. I answer that in each instance, there will be a corresponding dynamic result as respects my own engine, which cannot be affirmed of the steam-engine. The difference of the ratio of pewer afforded by the two electric engines exhibited by the arthe Crystal Palace, will fully illustrate this. One of these is five times greater than the other, consequently weighs 125 times more, yet consumes only 100 times more electricity, and gives 500 times more power. Now, in two steam-engines of like proportions, the greatest would not give 120 times more force that the other, though supplied with 125 times the supply of steam—the pressure in each case being assumed to be constant.

tions, the greatest would not give the polythines the supply of steam—the pressure in each case being assumed to be constant.

It is to be remembered here that electricity is a matter that acts on each atom of a ponderable body, it folk wis that its pressure is to be measured by the mass of the body in motion. Heat also acts on all the atoms of ponderable matter; but in the conversion of water into steam its action is in the form of expansion, and operates by pressure on external surfaces. The advantage possessed by electricity over leaf is incontestable, and need not be dwell on. In connection with this, I will mention an experiment made by me, such as any practical man may verify for himself. Convert a small galvanometer into an instrument of continual rotation by breaking the current of the coil, as is done in my electric engine; then, on placing it within an air pump, there will ensue a rotary action characterized by marvelous velocity. If as a certain point of tension of electricity in my own eight, you observed that the proportional dynamic power was not truly given, it was simply from the resistance of the air, which increases as the square of velocity, favored by the imperfection of my first atten pt. Whenever electricity, light or heat are in motion, the two others, as concomitants, commence their vibration. Now, in the case of electricity, the arount of electricity the arount of electricity are only a current is proportional to the arount of a current on a current is proportional to the arount of electricity employed, so long as heat and than her keel. These prongs extend directly downward, so that any ring or thimble passed up them would fall by its own weight, if left unsustained. Ropes with thimbles at their chids are next hocked to the prongs, those from the upper prongs being passed over the nearest side of the boat, those from the lower ones under her and over the other side, while all four are tightly fastened inside of her. The boat is now suspended, prevented from rocking and ready for service. The process of lowering is obvious: a man enters the boat, unfastens the winding rope, which he allows to

dering this power proportional to the section of the wire, and in the inverted ratio of its length.

It could hardly be expected that, at the outset, an electric engine such as mine should have been constructed altogether free from incidental causes, which, however, prove to be such that do not interfere with the principle of its construction, the mode of its operation, or its ultimate efficiency.

Yours respectfully, M. VERGNES.

THE MAYOR'S REBEULION.

NO MORE VIOLENCE.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR. Yours respectfully, New-York, June 12, 1857.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

Miss Eliza Legan, an actress who has achieved a noticeable celei rity on the provincial boards, as a performer of leads g characters in what she is pleas term "pure and classic dramas above the Ca school," last night made her first appeal to the jains ment of a New-York audience, in the part of the heroine in Shell's play of "Evadne." Miss Logan had previously made an abject appeal to the director of The Herald newspaper for pity and protection, declaring that her fate lay in the hands of that person, and that without a few words of commendation from him she had nothing to hope for. The voluntary humiliation was futile, and the unavailing snobbishness of the letter was totally incificient to mollify or in the slightest degree conciliate the individual to whose tender mercies she had committed herself. The letter, a private and confidential one, was published to the world, with accompanying remarks, calculated to excite to the highest degree against the lady the cary harshness she had been so anxious to soften. That our readers may see for themselves to what an extent an rexperienced person may be frightened at a shadow, we sppend the curious document, which a foolish fear impelled Miss Legan to indite:

impelled Miss Legan to indite:

Mr. Essawty. Pardon the liberty I take in thus addressing year but I best that my fate lies in your bands. I am about to laake my first appearance before a New York public next Thursday evening, and feel that, without at least a few wends of commendation from you, I have but little to hope for. You will say this is a bold request from a stranger, but though I do not fiatter myself I am remembered by you, yet I have had the honer of a piersamil utroduction to you on the occasion of a little party given at the house of W. E. Burton at Gen. Gove. You were then kind enough not to entirely discourage my hope of a success in Now-York. Since that time I have book my taker and have been obliged to fisht my own battle of lite for his support of my mother and her large family. Under those discussionance, apart from any professional ambition I may posses, may I not ask you, in the name of the fatherless, and of one who desires, by the production of pure and classic divisions, believed the father of the support of the support of the support of the support of the first of the support of the father of the support of the suppo

That Miss Logan's truest friends and best admirers

would, had it been submitted to them, have insta tly stopped a communication so likely to be fatal to opes of success, we are assured; but it strikes us lant a proper consideration for the proprieties of professional life should have prevented Miss Logan from passing, by implication, any censures upon other drau atic aspirants who have had the fortune to achieve unqualited success. To assail, without provocation, a style of plays which have met with the approval of the same audience to which she appealed for support, was, to say the least, an exceedingly injudicious step, Miss Logan seems, moreover, to have saily dis-

trusted her own attractiveness, or to have had a fear that the "pure and classic drama" in which she appeared would not crowd the house to her own satisfaction, and therefore resort was had to a miserable trick, which was a sad sight to those who have been accustomed to regard "Wallack's" with an affectionate tenderness, as a theater from which humbug and elap-trap was to be ever excluded. It was posted broughout the city, in huge handbills, that General Walker, General Henningsen, and General Cazneau would visit, the house in the course of the evening. This piece of Boweryism was successful. The notorious fillibusters fulfiilled their engagement, and the house was full; but the upper gallery was crowded with a set of rowdies whom we can describe in three words to the perfect comprehension of our city readers, by stating that their loudly expressed slang ery was "Bully for Walker."

Whether this particular "dodge" is to be charged to the account of the actress or the manager, we are unable to say; nor are we prepared to assert in which case it would be the more disreputable.

Miss Logan appeared as Evadue in Sheil's play of the same name. As the plot of the piece turns upon the proposed delivering, by her own brother, of a woman to a life of harlotry and shame, we are un the to say in what exact particular the play is superior as a "pure and classic drama" to those of "the Camitie school," and cannot help thinking that Miss Logan's selection does not accord exactly with her own fine-

drawn notions of dramatic purity.

Be this as it may, the play, although full of incomsistencies and absurdities, and bombast and ridiculous fustian from one end to the other, may nevertheless be avested with a certain degree of interest by an actress of unusual ability, and this ability we joyfully concede to Miss Logan. She did what we have never seen done before-she redeemed the play from its customary monotonous duliness, and put an earnest life into the character which made it positively interesting. Miss Legan is unsurpassed as an elecutionist; her voice is unusually sweet as well as powerful naturally, and it has been cultivated to an extraordinary degree of perfection. She is most graceful and pleasing in all her movements, and she seemed to thoroughly appreciate the few good points there are n the character of Evadne. She called down enthusiastic applause, was greeted with the stereotyped floral honors, and was called twice before the curtain We welcome this lady heartily to the New-York stage, and hope soon to see her in characters better cilcuated to display the fine and cultivated powers which it is evident she possesses.

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A RUNAWAY, RIVER-A DESERTED TOWS .- The

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

The City Hail and Park yesterday morning presented a deserted aspect when compared with the we preceding days. Not over one-third the number Police were on duty there during the forences hat there was during the day yesterday, still it was eported that an extra pistoon was held in reserve about the Park also very much diminished. The Hall of Becords, with the exception of the Dar-

dell Trial, presented nothing mensual, unless it be the fact of some ten or twelve policemen smoking and lounging on berches, reading the papers in the hall way at the head of the stairs leading to the Street Commissioner's Office. The Recorder was at his office but a few moments.

when he left for the Court of Sessions room. He transacted no business while in his office, and everything in and about his place was quiet.

CONSVER AGAIN REFUSED THE STREET COUMIS.

SIONER'S OFFICE.
Street Commissioner Conover applied to Capt. Bennett of the Third Ward. for the possession of his office, which was refused. He again peremptorily demanded it, when Capt. Bennett told him it was use less to continue the controversy, as he could and should not have the place. The matter ended withont a collision. Conover walked off, saying that he would have recourse to the Courts to test his appoint-

Capt. Bennett had an interview with the Mayor regarding the usclessness of having police further stationed at the Street Commissioner's Office, when his Honor gave orders for their withdrawal. A section of the Sixth Ward plateon, under Capt. Dowling, however, were on guard there to be ready in case of an DISMISSAL OF THE SPECIAL PATROLMEN OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE. The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met

on Thursday morning, at No. 88 White-st, and decided to dismiss the special policemen sworn in on Tuesday and Wednesday, there being no further need of their emaining on duty. The men proceeded to the Fifth Precinct, No. 86 Franklin street, and delivered to Setgeant Steers of the Thirteenth Precinct, who has had command of the special force, their badges and clubs. Sergeant Untchings of the Fifth Precinct then read to the men assembled, some 300 in number, the following communication from Deputy Superintendent Car-

penter:

OFFICE OF THE SUPPLINTENDENT OF THE METROPOL! |

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OFFICE OF THE SUPPLINTENDENT OF THE METROPOL! |

The acting Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police is directed by the Commissioners to tender the thanks of the Department to the special patrolinen who in the recent disturbance of the public paner so mobit assisted to vindicate the suprement of the bable points from the public paner so mobit assisted to vindicate the points for so of the district. The acting Superintendent has the piessor to infert the special patrolinen that order has been restored, and that their services are no longer required for the maintenance of the peace.

DANIEL CARPENTER.

Acting Superintendent.

Three cheers for Superintendent Carpenter were called for, and the call was heartly responded to. Three cheers for the Metropolitan Police Commissioners were also given, and three more for Sorgeant

Sergeant Steers responded as follows: Gentlemen: I am thankful to you for this manifestation of your esteem, and I can only say in reply that you have earned the respect not only of myself,

but of all the law-abiding citizens of New-York, for the prompt and generous support which you have volunteered in behalf of law and order in the trying exigency through which we have passed. Your ac-tion is an evidence of the feeling that exists among all good men in our community in favor of vindicating the majesty of the law and preserving the peace of our city. I hope that it may be a long time before we aball again need your services; but if the emergency does arrive, I know that you will be ready to use your exertions to keep in subjection any spirit that goes counter to the interests of peace and good order.

After three more cheers the men dispersed, and Sorgt. Steers proceeded to the Eight and Fifteenth Precint Station-Houses, where the special policemen there assembled were also dismissed.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

The reports on Thursday morning of the condition of the wounded of the Metropolitan Police force were favorable, though fears are expressed as regards the conlirious on Wednesday was an error. He slept quietly during most of last night. This morning, Police Sur geon Jones dressed his wounds, and though they are numerous and severe, he has yet strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. Officer Swayze of the Third Ward

is also much better. Several of the wounded probably own their lives to a meapprehension of the rioters. After Officer Leighton was knecked down by some of the rowdies, and four of his front teeth were knocked out, one of the crowd cried out:

"Do ye see what yer a doin'? He s wan of our min: look at his sthripes.

They paused in their murderons assault, and observing the black stripes on Mr. Leighton's gray pants, a relic of his uniform when a member of the old police, they carefully lifted him up and carried him to a place of safety. Several others of the officers were favored because of a similar misapprehension. EXTRAORDINARY COURT OF OYER AND TER-

MINER. Governor King, at the suggestion of A. Oakey Hall, esq., District-Attorney, has appointed an extraordinary Court of Over and Terminer to be held during the ensuing month, commencing on the second Monday. In the present state of affairs, the step has been deemed necessary to insure public justice, and maintain the dignity of the Courts of this city and county. This course may not exactly meet the approval of Judge Russell, whose turn it will be to preside in the Court of Sersions next month. The authority of the Governor in this matter will be found in the Revised Statutes Title III., sec. 23 (p. 482), is as follows: The Governor may also appoint extraordinary General and Special Terms, Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, whenever, in his judgment, the public good shall require it. It will probably be remembered that when Justice Stuart was indicted, the same course of action on the part of the District-Attorney was resorted to.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. King left this city by the Harlem Railroad for Albany at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He had been waited on during the day by Major-General Sandford and others, who united in assuring him that there was no fear of any further collision or outbreak, and that all will now pass off quietly, since the supremary of the law has been vindicated.

Nothing has been done officially by the Governor since his arrival here, with the exception of his signifying the order for a special Court of Oyer and Terminer. He states that as there is nothing for him to do, there is no use of his staying any longer; but he must go where he is wanted on more important business. He declines to have anything to do with the settlement of the Street Commissioner's question, saying that that is a matter solely for the Courts to pass op, and that he cannot be used excepting as a last cort in case of not or dischedience of law CRITICAL CONDITION OF OFFI ER CROPUT.

Yesterday afternoon numerous reports were in cir. mation throughout the city that Officer Lyman Crofut of the Seventeenth Patrol Precent, who was so bentally and urjustifiably beaten in the rear of the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon by a posse of Mayor Wood's watchager, aided and assisted by a gang of